

**Geophysics and Seismotectonics for Seismic Risk and Hazard Assessment**  
for MS and PhD students

Rita de Nardis

|  | Unit | Module   | Aims, objectives and learning  | Type of Lecture   |
|--|------|--|--|-------------------|
| Introduction                           |      | ----   | -To Introduce ourselves  | ----              |
|  | I    | <b>Module 0:</b> Introduction to the course  | -To provide aims and goals of the course in order to keep the students on track.   | Academic teaching |
|  | I    | <b>Module 1:</b> Seismotectonics definition<br><b>Module 2:</b> Seismogenic geological structures: active faults | -To introduce the students to the seismotectonics definition and to active fault basic concepts  | Academic teaching |
|  | I    | <b>Module 3:</b> Earthquake, a natural phenomenon<br><b>Module 4:</b> Stress field and tectonic structure        | -To introduce the earthquake as natural physic phenomenon with high social impact.<br>-To introduce the tectonic structures and their correlation with stress-field.   | Academic teaching |
|  | I    | <b>Module 5:</b> Stereographic projection: how to represent a fault plane on a stereonet                         | -To practise with fault parameters (strike, dip, rake) representation  | Active learning   |
| Instrumental and historical seismicity | II   | <b>Module 6:</b> Historical seismicity<br><br><b>Module 7:</b> Instrumental seismicity                           | -To provide basic knowledge on importance and characterization of historical events. Macroseismic scales, macroseismic fields, "location" of historical events<br>-To provide basic knowledge on instrumental seismicity as: seismic location magnitude, energy release, seismic networks. | Academic teaching |
|  |      | <b>Daily test</b>  | -To fix key points of the lecture  | Active learning   |
|  |      |  |  |                   |

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| <b>Seismicity analysis</b>                     | <b>III</b> | <b>Module 8:</b> seismic signals: noise, earthquakes, blast          | -To provide basic knowledge on the seismic waveforms characteristic  | Academic teaching                  |
|  |            | <b>Module 9:</b> Seismicity characterization                         | -To characterize the seismicity of an area and to provide basic knowledge on seismicity clusters: seismic sequence, swarms and background seismicity | Academic teaching                  |
|  | <b>III</b> | <b>Module 10:</b> Integrating Historical and instrumental seismicity | -To introduce the Gutenberg Richter law for the seismicity characterization  |                                    |
|  |            | <b>Module 11:</b> Picking waveform                                   | -To practise with waveforms of local earthquakes, regional and teleseismic recordings  | Academic teaching/Active learning  |
|  |            | <b>Module 12:</b> locating earthquakes                               | -To become familiar with seismic location of an event  | Academic teaching/Active learning  |
| <b>GIS environmental and GMT mapping tools</b> | <b>III</b> | <b>Module 13:</b> Mapping earthquake data                            | -To represent the seismicity patterns in map and section view  | Academic teaching/ Active learning |
|  | <b>III</b> | <b>Module 14:</b> GIS basic element                                  | -To represent the seismicity patterns in map and section view  | Academic teaching/Active learning  |
|  |            | <b>Daily test</b>  | -To fix key points of the lecture  | Active learning                    |
|  |            |  |  |                                    |

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| Focal mechanism solutions | IV   | <b>Module 15:</b> geological faults and focal mechanism solutions<br><b>Module 16:</b> Qualitative formulation                                 | -To give a definition of Focal mechanism solutions or beach ball.<br>-To give an intuitive formulation on Focal mechanism solutions    | Academic teaching                  |
|                           | IV   | <b>Module 17:</b> Mathematical formulation<br><b>Module 18</b> Polarity solution and TDMT solution   | - To show the formulation of Focal mechanism solutions<br>- To describe and explain the type of solutions to compute a Focal mechanism | Academic teaching                  |
|                           | IV   | <b>Exercises</b>   | -To have practise with focal mechanism solution  | Active learning                    |
|                           |      | <b>Daily test</b>  | - To fix the key points of the lecture   | Active learning                    |
|                           |      |  |  |                                    |
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|                           | IV   | <b>Module 19:</b> kinematic analysis   | -To practice with the focal mechanism solutions of earthquakes   | Academic teaching/ Active learning |
| Seismotectonics           | V    | <b>Module 20:</b> Seismotectonic zonation: Italian ZS9 case study<br><b>Module 21:</b> Seismotectonic province: The Sicilian Basal Thrust      | -To perform Seismotectonics analysis at different scales: main data and differences  | Academic teaching                  |
|                           | V    | <b>Module 22</b> Individual source: The Pollino seismic activities.<br><b>Module 23</b> 3D Model building, ranking, American and Italian cases |  | Academic teaching                  |
|                           | V    | <b>Module 24:</b> the ongoing Italian seismic sequence Accumoli 2016   | To discuss the ongoing Italian seismic sequence and its seismotectonic context   | Academic teaching                  |
|                           |      | <b>Daily test</b>  | - To fix the key points of the lecture   | Active learning                    |
|                           |      |  |  |                                    |

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| Seismotectonics and social        | VI   | <b>Module 25:</b><br>Seismic Risk definition: main concepts and ingredients                      | -To show how to use Seismotectonics information in Seismic hazard and risk analysis                         | Academic teaching                 |
|                                   |      | <b>Module 26:</b> ground motion parameters: PGA, PGV, PGD Housner Intensity, Arias Intensity     | To introduce ground motion parameter to quantify damages  | Academic teaching                 |
| Seismotectonics and social impact | VII  | <b>Module 27:</b><br>the Emilia 2012 (northern Italy) case study: seismotectonic context         | -To face the whole methodological path addressed during the short course with a case study, with real data. | Academic teaching/Active learning |
|                                   |      | <b>Module 28:</b><br>retracing the Emilia 2012 (northern Italy) case study: sources              | -To face the whole methodological path afforded during the short course with a case study, with real data.  | Academic teaching/Active learning |
|                                   |      | <b>Module 29</b> retracing the Emilia 2012 (northern Italy) case study: ground motion parameters | -To face the whole methodological path afforded during the short course with a case study, with real data.  | Academic teaching/Active learning |
|                                   |      | <b>Daily test</b>  | -- To fix the key points of the lecture   | Active learning                   |

*Lectio Magistralis*

**A journey through Italian earthquakes: from seismotectonic implication to socio-economic impact**

